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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.

## TWELVE PAGES.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Many of the Spanish insurgents have surrendered, and official reports declare that the Insurrection is coded. English physicians report that the dispase prevailing in Egypt is not Asiatic cholera. = Mobs in Vienna and Pesth were suppressed by the police. \_\_\_\_ Canon Ber- necessary precautions to guard the property pard has been declared not guilty. \_\_\_ A scheme for the annexation by Austria of Bosnia and Herzegovina is announced. - Cetewayo is said to be on his way to Natal. === The crops along the Nile have been damaged by high water. \_\_\_\_ The Star Music Hall in Sunderland, Eug., was destroyed by fire; the audience escaped uninjured.

Domestic .- Wapakonita, Drake Carter, Voltaire and Colonel Sprague won the races at Saratoga. Monroe Chief won the last race at Buffalo. W. H. Miller & Co., stock-brokers, of Philadelphia, have failed. - Indian education was the chief topic before the National Education Assembly at Ocean Grove yesterday. - News was received that Colones Bandola, of the Mexican Army, had been killed by the Apaches, —— The widow of the late Chief Justice Church died at Albion. It was reported that smallpox is causing many deaths among the Indians of Minnesota. Telegraphers of the Pan Handle Railroad who had struck returned to their work. === The Executive Committee of the Virginia Democrats organized for the campaign on Friday night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The stock business was interered with by the cutting of telegraph wires yesterday. — Oscar Wilde arrived and gave his views on his play. — There was an explosion of fireworks at Coney Island. === The New-York Baseball club won a game from the Philadelphia Club, = Pizarro, Louisette, Moni tor, Gonfalon, Battledore and Charlemagne won the Long Branch races. = A negro, supposed be the assailant of Miss Haley, was arrested and subsequently released, === Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 82.74 cents. \_\_\_ Stocks were active, lower and weak and closed feverish and unsettled at partial recoveries.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Temperathre vesterday: highest, 83°; lowest, 65°; a age, 72°.

Tribune readers ordering the Daily sent to them at summer resorts are requested to make sure of the exact name of the Post Office to which the paper is to be sent. Much trouble arises every summer from a neglect of this pre-

An interesting letter about the ostrich farm near San Diego, California, will be found on another page of THE TRIBUNE this morning, have been readily overcome. written by Mr. William G. Le Duc, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture. The birds brought from South Africa last fall by Messrs, Protheroe and Sketchley are in excellent condition and seem to understand what is expected of the experiment, therefore, are confident of success. The facts which Mr. Le Duc recites certainly seem to justify their high hopes. It is impossible, however, not to recall the old adage about counting chickens before they are hatched. The patent incubator may not work as it ought, and unexpected difficulties may be encountered in rearing the young chickens.

The day is rapidly approaching when we are again to have a kind of fractional currency in this country much like the departed "shinplasters" of war times. It will be in the shape of the postal notes which have been printing in this city during the summer, and are now ready to distribute to the money-order post offices throughout the country. They cannot be used, however, before September 3. The notes promise to be about as great a convenience as the Post Office Depar ment has ever given us-so great, indeed, that the use of them may easily degenerate into abuse. Especially in large towns and cities where there is money-order office, there may be a disposition to use the notes to a considerable extent as "change," instead of silver coin-

If the Commissioners sent to Indian Territory by Secretary Teller to settle the difficulties between the hostile parties in the Creek Nation have succeeded to the extent indicated by General Fisk's brief telegraphic announcement, so that there is to be "peace henceforth," they have performed a great task, and have carned the warm thanks of every friend of Indian civilization. They have ended a bitter feud which has existed ever since the outbreak of the Rebellion, and the progress of which has been frequently marked by bloodsbed. The quarrel had demoralized both parties, and stood like a rock in the pathway of civilization. It is sincerely to be hoped that, as General Fisk says, the Creek difficulties have been finally adjusted, "to the entire satisfaction of all parties."

The Republicans of lows still insist that they know their own business best. Despite the immense quantity of advice that has been thrust upon them lately by uninformed wellwishers at a distance, they have opened the canvass in their State by reaffirming the principles laid down in their party platform in June. This was done yesterday at Clarinda, where a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting was held, at which addresses were made by ton, and other leaders. The speakers declared UNE's appeal in behalf of the children of the bor be a noble or a tramp. In a word, he gives in order the hotel mother and the piazza girl is too

that they recognize the recent vote in favor of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution as a decisive expression of the will of the people, and that they are, therefore, in favor of submitting the question to the people again. The canvass thus frankly and earnestly opened is sure to end in victory. If the Republicans of Iowa had adopted any other course they would have deserved defeat.

The dispatches announcing that the Governments of Turkey, Germany and Austria are engaged in negotiations looking toward the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria, are probably premature by some years. In the opinion of many shrewd observers of European affairs, however, such an annexation is sure to come in time. It is argued that Germany will push toward the south to take in many of the German subjects of the Hapsburgs, and that, as a compensation, Austria will be allowed to extend her rule to the east. Meanwhile, the new States lying to the eastward are kept in proper subordination, and not allowed to strengthen themselves against their neighbors. An alliance for defence which was recently proposed by some of them was peremptorily forbidden by Austria. That incident is regarded as noteworthy confirmation of Austria's rumored designs. When the movement does come it will mean the reopening of the entire Eastern Question; and as Bismarck is not ready for that now, the dispatches of yesterday in regard to the matter can hardly be based on fact.

The judgment of the Court of Tournay in the case of Canon Bernard, and the grounds of the decision, involve not only an acquittal for the defendant, but censure for the Pope. It seems as if the Judge had allowed the inferior ecclesiastic to escape in order that he might strike at higher game. The defence of the Canon was that he made off with the property which was then in the legal custody of M. Du Rousseau, (who had been appointed Bishop in the place of M. Dumont) with the full approval both of the Bishop and the Pope. If we are to trust the details as stated in a brief dispatch, some countenance was given by both authorities to the action of the Canon. It must be remembered, however, that in Belgium a bitter feud exists between the Church and the civil powers, and that an indiscreet letter bidding the Canon take the may have been construed as conveying more than it actually expressed. As the matter stands the Canon escapes from the charge of emb zziement on the ground that he was a mere tool acting under the directions of his ecclesiastical superiors.

THE CHILDREN'S VACATION.

The last week has been a busy time for the Fresh-Air Fund. Parties of children have been sent out North, East and West by river, sound, rail and stage, to the Adirendacks and the White Mountains and to and beyond the Catskills. To-morrow about 500 of these little travellers will set out in five companies on their heliday journey, and other parties will follow in rapid succession during the remainder of the month and the first fortnight of September. At the opening of the season a general appeal was made to all families residing in the country who had interested themselves in this beautiful charity in former years. For several weeks it was largely a matter of conjecture how many of these families would find it in their hearts to welcome the waits of the tenement world to their homes, and how many new friends and patrons the Fresh-Air Fund would recruit in other districts where the experiment had never been tried. We are glad to say that the farmers' families and rural residents in New-England and New-York have made a most generous response to the appeal. As the season has advanced the results of effective organization and energetic canvassing in the villages have become apparent. Requests for parties of children have been received from many quarters where they have not been entertained before. Communities which bestirred them selves in July and made arrangements for the earliest excursions, have persevered in welldoing, encouraged by the good conduct of their tenement guests, and have succeeded in some instances in organizing parties for August as large as the first that were sent out. In this way a great impulse has been given to the work, and the difficulties met with at the outset The banner counties enlisted in this service

of Christian benevolence are Essex and Clinton, on the west shore of Lake Champlain. The party of 323 to be sent out to-morrow will make the fourth which has been provided for them. The persons interested finencially in in those lovely villages lying at the east gates of the Adirondacks. The enthusiasm for the work has become infectious in those localities, and village vies with village in extending hospitality to the little ones and ministering to their comfort and happiness. In St. Johnsbury, Vermont, extraordinary zeal has been manifested. A member of THE TRIBUNE staff. happening to spend his own vacation in that harming town, was asked to explain the objects of the Fresh-Air Fund. This he did in the course of one or two brief addresses in churches. A request was immediately made for thirty children, but before the day of departure the number had increased to one hundred and ninety. Another week passed and there was a second call for ninety-five children, and arrangements are now making for a third party of fifty or more to be sent out late in the month. The neighboring village of Danville has also taken forty-five children. At this rate the Adirondack counties will have to look to their laurels. Indeed, one resident of St. Johnsbury, Mr. Charles H. Sage, declares that Vermont ought to take in all the poor children of the New-York tenements, and offers "to stump the State" next season in their behalf.

It seems almost invidious to single out localities when hearty and generous responses have been received from every quarter. Special mention, however, ought to be made of Waverley, New-York, which took ninety children early in July, and now that the little gues's have departed asks for fifty more and will probably provide for ninety in the end. The Slaterville party, consisting of eighty-four children, was organized by one man, Dr. Allen, and the Chenango Forks companies were also due to individual exertion, the Rev. Mr. Doney returning with the children and taking back a second party larger than the first. The family of the late Trenor W. Park have generously opened their beautiful country-seat near Bennington to a large company of poor women and sick children, and will entertain several other parties before the season closes. The genial Mr. Tappen insists this year, as in former seasons, upon providing breakfasts or dinuers for all the children who pass through Troy, and at New-London similar arrangements have been made by a committee of residents. So this noble work thrives and prospers, stirring the sympathies of generous souls in hillside and

sympathy and practical benevolence. These explicit references to the noble response

valley and opening a wide range for Christian

poorest of the poor prove that the country is do-We have no reason to complain of any lack of interest in this respect. A large sum has been contributed by the public, and the receipts have up to this time been in advance of the expenditures. But the generosity of the country is now outstripping the generality of the town. If advantage is to be taken of the offers which are now pouring in from all sides for the entertainment of the children, the subscriptions must be largely increased. Shall these invitations be declined and the poor children denied their vacation? The responsibility now rests mainly with the contributors to the Fresh-Air Fund. The children are here and the tarmers' families stand ready to take them. They can go, if the outlay required for travelling expenses be promptly met. Is the town-and the fa-hionable watering-places, the mountain resorts, and all the other haunts of pleasure-seckers count with the town-less generous than the country?

THE GOVERNMENT EXPRESS.

They are just beginning in England the use known as the "merchandise mail," or "fourthclass matter." The new service is so popular as to be almost overwhelmed by the amount of business, and it is likely to cut into the trade of the small shopkeepers, because the butchers and grocers, etc., are using it so freely to send goods to customers. Meat and sugar are sent home through Her Majesty's mail, and the hunters in Scotland will remit their game under a postage stamp. The English papers just received give much space to the first day's workings of the "parcels post." One enterprising firm fills an entire page of The London Times with advertisements of the rates at which it will send packages of tea to various parts of England. There is more reason for such a use of the mails over there than here. Express facilities are limited; the distances are short; the rate is cheaper; the size of package allowed to be sent is larger; and Mr. Fawcett has arranged for the delivery of parcels in the cities by wagons-a point we have not reached here. Here the limit of a package is four pounds. At one cent an onnce, this costs sixtyfour cents. In England it would cost ninepence. Here, if the package is going from a store on Broadway to Newark, N. J., an express company gets it, because the express rate is cheaper; if it is going to Portland, Oregon, it is put into the mail, and carried out there at a considerable loss. The English system extends to any part of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, but the whole territory is small as compared with the vast extent of our postal system, The maximum weig t of a package in the " parcels post" is seven pounds, and the maximum charge one shilling.

The system has been in use here several years, and was for a time a source of great dissatisfaction to the Post-Office Department. An interesting change has taken place in this respect, It was supposed until recently that the merchandise mail represented a heavy loss annually to the Government. The rate was so high for short distances that most of the business which the Government could have done without loss went, it was believed, to the express companies. New-York stores, for example, sending packages to customers within a few hours by railroad, would use the express. But a shoe dealer in Denver or in Arizona buying his stock to the East would have it made up in four-pound packages, and the Government would have to carry it to the Rocky Mountains for him for sixteen cents a pound. The use of the merchandise mail soon reached large proportions. A count was made of all matter mailed in the United States during the first seven days of December, 1880, and on this basis it was estimated that 21,515,832 packages, weighing 8,548,848 pounds, were carried as " fourth-class" matter during the year. The loss to the Government was believed to be so great by those best informed that Postmaster-General James, in his report in 1881, declared that " the wisdom of "requiring the Government to become a carrier of merchandise is very questionable"; Postmaster-General Howe, in his report last December, emphatically recommended an increase in the rate, saying that the present rate was "not approved by good sense." A few weeks afterward, however, in a letter to Senator Plumb, which has never been published, he frankly receded from the positive assertion that the merchandise mail caused a loss to the Government. A count was made of parcels sent from the New-York Post-Office for one day of twenty-four hours in November last. Of the 24,446 parcels mailed, 72 per cent were sent less than 1,000 miles. During an entire week in October last, the packages sent from the New-York Post-Office were weighed, and it was found that 40 per cent of the weight did not go beyond Buffalo, that 72 per cent did not go beyand Chicago, while only 20 per cent went west d Omaha.

These figures seem to show that if there a deficiency in the revenues from this mail, it is not a large one. The only reasonable remedy ever proposed, that of rates varying according to distance, would cause infinite complication. If there is a deficiency, it must be poine, like that caused by the extension of mail facilities to thinly settled regions. The merchandise mail has now probably become too great a convenience to the people to be impaired, especially as it reaches many points where there are no express agencies.

LIFE OUT OF DOORS.

The local items in every exchange paper show how largely the American Nation is turned out of doors. We mean not merely those who have flocked to Newport or Saratoga or Richfield Springs, or the hordes of townspeople from the seaboard cities who have emptied themselves on beach, mountain and farm, but the large number of well-to-do people through the inland States from Pittsburg to Denver, and from Louisville to New-Orleans, who have shut their hall doors and are going somewhere-they hardly know where, so that it is a change from home. No doubt this general annual shaking-up does much good. It is not only the artists who bring home new ideas, but the tracesman, the housekeeper, every man who has sense enough to measure himself with his human kinsfork seen for the first time. No lesson can be more wholesome for any one of us than to be taught how insignificant the biggest man is outside of his own immediate circle.

Americans less than any other people carry their own importance with them, simply because they travel more and are used to social changes; but they have enough of it to make a good deal of jarring and discomfort at this time, when travel brings isolated home-keeping folks out of their retreats, reduces them all to one level, and forces all grades and ranks to jostle against each other. The man whose social position is solid under his feet, and who knows the world, is not concerned when he sits down at the hotel table that all the other guests shall know who he is-he is only anxious about his chop, and is ready to accept the wit and wisdom or vulgarity of his neighbor, and to make the

ing its whole duty. How sit with the town? sion is past gives it up. But all travellers are not of this kidney. In one paper this week we read of a shooting match between two flery sons of the West boarding in the same hotel, because Mrs. White would not invite Mrs. Black to her picuie, and in another of a squabble end . ing in blows between a landlord and a clergyman, because the clergy man's wife would not eat at the same table with some actors. It is not refinement nor religion that is aggressive in such cases, but the vulgar, inbred selfishness which we allow to grow and encrust us in our own homes, where wives and children must bear it in silence. But when we go abroad it chafes against the selfishness of others; there is heat, then sparks, and then fire.

Any one of our peripatetic readers who finds his social surroundings involerable on this his summer holiday, and the people about him unendurable, may be sure that the fault is in himself. He is probably so convinced of his own superiority and the supreme excellence of the code of manners in his own city, that if he could be thrown into the company of the twelve Apostles he of the "parcels post," as they call it; here it is would only pronounce them ignorant fanatics with manners and speech very different from those in vogue in the vest society. Self-esteem has made him purblind. The only recipe for a so and mind and happy heart in summer travel is to begin by confessing that there are admirable people in this world who have no re-emblance to ourselves, and modes of life worth study which lie outside of our own village and clique.

HOTEL STUDIES IN SOCIAL EVOLUTION. "I am sure that she is well connected," remarked Mrs. Hapharard; "she wears the most beautiful Mrs. Fungus was the dlamonds every morning." most gorgeous figure in the hotel. She breaktasted in a black velvet gown, with train and short sleeves, and she commonly dined in blue satin. She would have been called very pretty, but for a somewhat aggressive stare in her round light eyes, and a fixity in the lines of her graceful mouth and chin which suggested not composure so much as defiance. You could not look at her fair skin, her banged hair, and her superfluity of gems and gold chrius, or listen to her laugh and her grammar without thinking of a translated bar-maid. But she was perfectly good-natured and unaffected. If her manners were not fine, they were at least easy, being those which had come to her in the course of nature. She was fond of talking with anybody who would accept of her company, and was an especial favorite with transient young men, who found her a pleasant relief from the monotony of the smoking-room, and spoke of her as "gay." Most of the boarders telt in looking at her as Carlyle's raw Scotch maid servant felt when, being shown a Virgin and Child in the National Gallery, she could only exclaim: "Oh my! how expensive Mrs. Fungus did not look like a saint; but there was no real harm in ner.

She never walked abroad; she never drove; she never read; she never was seen with a ne-cile. She passed the morning on the piazza, the afternoon and evening in the public parior, talking loud ir she had anybody to talk to, and otherwise contentedly taking exercise in a rocking-cheir. The last thing she thought of was the children. The late Mr. Fungus had left her several pledges of aftertion, and she left them entirely to Savah, who in turn generally left them alone, though sometimesupon what occult principle of government the boarders never could discover- she shook them. Thus it happened that the children of Mrs. Fungus became the tyrants of the establishment, They played horse in the corridors. They jumped in the parlor. They put the piano out of tune, and dislocated the sofa-springs, and broke the croquetmallets. They stripped the flower-borders, and were a terror to all domestic animals. They rushed to the dining-room as soon as the doors were open, gave extensive orders, scrambled for the dessert. illed the neighboring guests with disguet, and drove the waiters to desperation. The complaints of their noise and their trespasses were the chief werry of the clerk; but there was no remedy short of expelling the family. It never entered the head of Mrs. Fungus that for their own sake the children ought to be taught a respect for the rights of others, or that they had anything to gain by acquiring a habit of self-control. She caused them, indeed, to be carefully dressed, in costly materials and in the

Mrs. Fungus will be recognized by every visitor at Saratoga, at Long Branch, at the White Mountains, at the Virginia Springs, at all the fashionable resorts of the United States; for she pervades all sections and she flourishes in every season. She represents the first stage in the development of a series of sypes, evolved from a rade social origin, and tending toward a complex product not yet clearly discerned. She is only a little removed from the primitive and laborious ignorances; changed conditions of existence have affected her imperfectly; she has dropped old habits and has not yet learned the new ones appropriate to her new enviconment. In the next generation we shall observe marked advance. The children, who are now the nuisances of hotel-corridors, will be the swells of the billiard-room and the belles of the piazza, Young Fungus will never be a gentleman; but he will early assume to be a councissour in coats, eigars, saddle-horses and lawn-tennis. He will han thotels, as closely as his mother, for what other home than a notel has be ever known; and there he will breakfast late, and call the barkeeper y his first name, and take a leading and dogmati part in the extraordinarily vapid, copious and unlettered conversation which is to be heard only in the offices of hotels and livery-stables. He will be a fop and a fool, with no thought but his own amusement; whether he be anything worse will depend apon the freaks of fortune-especially his luck in business and his luck to marriage.

He will never be an interesting fellow. His sister will at least be an object of attraction. From troublesome and over-dressed child, she will grow into a pert miss, with a profound disrespect for ner mother, and a saucy answer for strange gentlemen who try to amuse themselves with ner. She will quickly catch the accent and manner of a class nuch better educated than her own; she will learn, before she has jut on long dresses, that diamonds at breakfast are in bad style; at fourteen she will be remarked for the elegance of her costumes; at niteen she will have carried self-culture to the point of reading rovels in The Seaside Library, and under favoring circumstances she may even go so far as the lighter publications of the Franklin Square series. After a brief transition period of giggling firtations with boys, she will suddenly appour at the summer hotel as an experienced young lady, and will take her place naturally in the category of Piazza wirls. Like the rest of those companionable virgins, her object in life will be to have a good time. A good time implies a young man; with whom she will always be ready for a promenade outside the parlor windows, a whispered tête-à-tête in a dark corner, a moonlight ride, an unseasonable row on the lake, or a pound of French candy in the recesses of a thicket.

As for Mrs. Fungus, she, poor woman, will have gone off sadly when these nights of heartless and bachelors and comfutile dalliance arrive: mercial travellers will as tonger find her "gay" her voice will be harsher and louder, but her laugh will be rare, and there will be marks of trouble on her once impassive face. Her children will despise her acquaintances, and be careful not to present to her their own. She will know little or nothing of her son's pursuits. She will wait alone on the prazza till midnight, while her daughter is out with a gentleman whose name she has never heard; and when the truant pair at last appear, the cavalier will not notice the old lady, and the girl will offer no remark. What will the girl be like in mature life ! Will she bring up children after the pattern of berseif, and teach them, as she was taught, that there are no domestic duties for either

himself up to the occasion, and when the occa- new to show in the next stage of development; but it ought to be something remarkable.

> New-Yorkers who can't get away to seaside or mountain slope even for a day, hardly need to be reminded that during this delightful August weather Central Park is a capital place for healthful enjoyment. The lawns are charmingly green, and in spite of Superint ndent Jones's monomania for opening vis as and cut ing down trees to oblige venders of mineral waters and the like, there is still shade enough to make the rambler coof and comfortable. By the way, when does the Board propose to enforce discipline in the Park and act on the protest of the Superintendent of Planting against cutting down valuable trees contrary to his orders? Are the Commissioners afraid of the terrible Jones and his axe, or is the public to understand that they approve of such acts of vandalism as he occasionally indulges in ?

The Associated Press dispatches from the Presicent's party say that one camp was named by the President after Senator Rollins, in honor of the qualities of horsemanship he had displayed. Senator Rollins is not riding horseback so much as he was before the New-Hampshire Senatorial election. The graceful equestrian atladed to is the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.

A Turnish editor alive to the exigencies of the profession in a dry and thersty time when there is noth ing new or fresh under the sun, has furnished the bazars with an interesting account of the discovery of Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat. Whether it is three hundred cubits in length is a matter of conjecture, as it is embedded in a glacier, and, the inner compartments are impenetrable masses of ice precluding accurate measurements; but it is made of gopher wood apparently in accordance with the specifications given in Genesis, and has unlimited accommodations for man and beast. It is also reported to be in an excellent state of preservation, which is an interesting point for naval constructors. What may be appropriately called the genesis of such a tale as this is easily explained. The last traveller from Armenia has repeated in Constantinople the current belief of the natives at the base of the mountain that the Ark is there, and this has been enlarged upon in the interest of enterprising journalism. When Mr. Bryce made his wonderful ascent to the crest of Great Ararat a few years ago. he found the Armenian villagers on his return credulous on one point and incredulous on the other. They believed that the Ark was somewhere above their heads in the ice gorges of the mountain, and they were convinced that nobody had ever gone, or could ever go, to the top. When he told them that he had been to the summit and had seen nothing of the Ark, they respectfully but firmly shook their heads and refused to believe it. What would they have said if he had unfolded the modern theory that Ararat as used in Genesis is a generic word referring to a mountainous range, and has no specific connection Tith any single summit?

A writer in a Western paper has been describing Perry Belmont in a most descriminating way. It seems that "he comprehends in silence, digests at his leisure, carries an eye and an ear, and leaves his tongue at home worn he travels, yet his speech shows a breadth inadmissible at the pelo ground, and a depth unfathomable by the lawn-tennis people, and a precision at which the Kennel Club would stand aghast; and though he parts his bair in the middle, the white line doesn't show very plainly." It appears also that Perry has what the correspondent architecturally calls "a composite countenance-Hebrew and American-but made up from the best type of both; brows and eyes are Commodore Perry; nose and mouth are August Beimont." This accounts for the "eye," but not for the "ear" both of which, the correspondent assures us, Perry " carries." This is a pity, because we had judged from what we had been reading about him lately in the newspapers that Perry's ears were of a kind to attract attention.

There is a confusion of tons, both in statistics and in ordinary use, owing to the varying significance of the term. Sometimes it means 2,240 pounds the figure fixed in the Federal statute; sometimes 2,000 pounds, the figure used in ordinary trade and fixed by some of the State Legislatures. A Philadelphian, writing to one of the papers in that city, remarks that this confusion vitiates many statistics, though the Federal law is observed in all those gatherel by the Bureau at Washington, and suggests that the term " net-ton " be used whenever the ton of 2,000 pounds is meant. This would be on easy way of avoiding misunderstanding with all latest style; and there maternal solicitude came to except coal dealers. But what sort of phrase must e used to describe the kind of ton they farnish !

> The flannel shirt is coming to the front, in more senses than one. The number of these picturesque and useful garments worn at summer resorts is greater this year than ever before, and the innovation is a sensible one. The starched shirt properly belongs to the formal every-day life. To the manwho is off on a vacation, and wants to row, or walk, or bathe, or do whatever the humor seizes him to do, the starched shirt, with its accompaniments of collar and scarf and wristbands, is a burden to the flesh. The flannel shirt gives perfect freedom, and can be made handsome enough. It becomes easy to wear it when there is a public sentiment to sustain he venturesome man who does it, and this year that sentiment seems to have shown itself in places where itiwas nuknown before. The time seems to have some when the young man can defy the biled shirt" almost anywhere; and if he makes a good tigure in knickerbockers also, he may discover that his social popularity has even increased. Perhaps his head has been a little turned. Something has led the summer-resort young man, especially in localities where he can claim to be "roughing it." into the most extraordinary affectations this year in the way of hats and caps. The shapes and colors of some of these defy description. Some suggest a gigantic tomato, overripe and struck with a club, and others a superannuated cauliflower that has had the misfortune to tumble into several pots of paint of differing bues. This is a mistaken æsthet icism, and is calculated to make even the injudiclous grieve.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Company, who has been in Europe for several months, sailed yesterday on his return.

It may horrify some excellent people to hear it, but it is said to be a fact that Mr. Moody, the evangelist, likes to drive a fast horse whenever he

The Duke of Devenshire, the father-in-law of Lady Frederick Cavendish, has just subscribed £1,000 for the erection of a Roman Catholic shapel in Lismar.

Dr. Moffatt, the father-in-law of Dr. Livingstone, whose death has just been announced, was for many years a missionary in Africa. In 1870 he returned to England, and was presented soon afterward by his friends in that country with the sum of \$30,000 in recognition of his great services in the missionary field. Such a recognition is too rarely accorded to missionaries who have spent the best part of their lives in an apparently thankless work.

Dr. Frederick L. Roebrig, Professor of Sanscrit in the Cornell University, who is said to be acquainted thoroughly with more languages than any other scholar in America, makes some interesting statements with regard to the Irish language, to the study of which he has been devoting several years. At a recent gathering of members of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, in this city, he said that with the exception of Sancrit and Greek he considered Gacije to be the most i' eresting, most philosophical and most picturesque language he had ever studied; and that the general indifference about it among the Irish people was to him one of the strangest and most inexplicable facts he had ever observed in con-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11,-The President of Henduras and party called at the Department of State today, and were received by Acting Secretary Davis. They afterward went to Mount Vernon on the Speedwell.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—General Reynolds, First

has returned from Kentucky, and was at the Ireasury Department to-day.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

The Louisville Courier-Journal is authority for the statement that a lady of that city extract d a large living beetle from her side. It was burned about an inch in her flesh, and waen taken out began to move around with considerable animation. A physician to whom it was sent could not give it a name, but thought that it was probably a species of tick.

The fourth Internacional Congress of Free-Thinkers will be held at Amsterdam, Holland, from August 3 to September 2. The committee in charge is assured that there will be a large attendance, including many scientific men of world-wide reputation. Among the subjects to be discussed are the separation of Churen and State, religious wars, the influence of Christianity on the world, and the persecution of the Jews in Euro-

The German medical journals are discussing a new medical agent, recently discovered by Professor Fischer, of Munich. In the course of a long ser'es of investigations concerning the nature and action of quinine, he found that by means of certain chemical transformations, a substance can be obtained, in the form of a white crystaltine powder, from coal tar, which greatly resembles quinine in its action on the human organism. He has given this new agent the name of "karin." The chief effect produced by it appears to be the diminution of fever hear, and in this respect to bits fair to be useful. It is even hoped that it will render the use of ice in fever cases unnecessary. Kairin is also said to be less unpleasant to the stomach than quining.

The United States is not the only country in which there exists a class of people who years for till a to which they have no claim, although that charge is frequently alleged against it. The Belgian police reconly called on about 200 persons in Brassels who have been necustomed to put coronets on their note-paper, and curryy informed them that unless they discontinued the practice they would be prosecuted as impostors. "There-upon," says The St. James's Gazette, "some amusing tests comedies were involuntarily acted. The Comcesse de X., who had sent out cards for a grand dinner-party, was obliged to follow them up with entreaties to her friends to address their replies to plain Malaine X.; and pior Baron Z., who on the strength of his butterity uttle nat woode some rica merchant's daugitor, had to confess that he was a sham and to make way for a more eligible suitor."

#### TOWN TALK.

PERSONAL POLITICAL AND THEATRICAL THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE. - Dorsey's stories make interesting loose gossip," said a lawyer who has a fair conception of the nature of evidence. "But unfor anately they don't hang together; so that supposing him, in spite of his malice, intending to be truthful, it is evident that his memory is loose and mixed. Besides, you can make the statements provealmost anything youliks, even the very opposite of what Dorsey deduces. For instance, they might be used by an ingenious person to show that the disappointed politicians were so maddened by Garfield's course that they were impelled to

get rid of him by any means, fatr or foul. Or take his

indefinite story about the wholesale brivery by which the Hancock vote in New-York and Kings County was reduced 70,000—why, as evidence it won't for a moment compare in value or appear nearly as convincing as Judge or appear nearly as convincing as Judge.

D. C. Birdsail's statements as to how Tilden's friends

sold Hancock out in their several districts."

THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE PLANS. - Pruce Price, the architect, has drawn some pretty plans for the Vande-ville Theatre which is to be built at Nos. 9 and 11 East Twenty-seventh-st. A syndicate of ten gentlemen are to build the theatre for lease to the highest bidder, but they do not propose to direct the againsements. Each is to have, at an annual rental, a small open box capable of holding four persons. The first tier of boxes are so low that the eye of an occupant is on a level with the stage; and the bottom of the boxes on the tier above is to be on a level with the heads of the actors on the stage. The lots secured for the site are fifty feet on Twentyseventh-st. with a depth of 100 feet. The stage will be of the same size as that of the Madison Square Theatre. James Barton Key has the promise of the lease in preference to any other bidder at the same rental. There will be no woodwork in the "front" of the house, and as little as possible on the stage. The scats are to be of iron. The seating capacity will be about 750 persons. The idea is to give two or more light coincides or operas each evening. Mr. Cheever says that he engages in the enterprise solely as a building speculation, believing that a small theatre in such a favorable locality can always be profitably leased.

TRAINING PRIZE-PIGHTERS. - I did not attend the Sullivan-Slade match," said Mr. Williau. Blatkie, long known as an authority on athletic sports, and news practising lawyer in the Post Building; " but I read ins TETRUNE account of it and it was apparent from the description of the physical appearance of the men that stade could not stand against Sulivan. And also that Slade has no 'hitting 'power. It is nonsense to suppose that a man's 'nuscles of the arm can be trained by any system in a short time to deliver their full force in blow or a lift. They must be developed and hardened gradually to give them their full power. A year of constant training is short enough time. Slade has been picked up at a moment's notice." "For exhibition pur-poses i" suggested a lateuer. "Sullivan, on the con-trary," continued Mr. Blakke, without noticing the hitting power of his arms. So has Mitchell, whom the Maori is to meet. John Morrissey was such a man as could have stood before Suilivan. I know of another who has passed into history, who could have 'bested' the champion, but it would be thought unpatriotic if not irreverent to name him." A bystander described the ungainly, short and stout William Sherriff, alias "The Prussian," whom Arthur Chambers has brought over to match against Sullivan. "I should like to see him before Sillivan; he is the build of man to defeat him in his 'knocking out' plans."

VENERABLE BRIDES AND GROOMS. -" Just now," said gentleman reading in a single issue of THE TRIBUNE of the marriage of the Bangses at fifty and the Farges a sixty years of age, " there seems to be an epidemic of aded idiots matrimonially inclined."

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY .- " Is there any likelihood of Democratic harmony tols fall and next year!" was asked of a State Senator. " For the coming State election, yes, since Governor Rooinson is out of State politics; and there will be harmony next year in the National contest if, as they say, Mr. Tilden is out of Federal politics. But John Kelly is still in, and there will be no harmony i the other does not keep out." The earnestness with which this Kelly man urged this view led to the suspicion that he was not quite sure that Mr. Tilden was out.

THE BIGGEST OF WHITE ELEPHANTS .- " What have you done with the big notel at Rockaway !" was asked of ex-Speaker Husted. "Sold it," was his reply. "I am of ex-Speaker Husted. "Sold II," was his reply. "I am
no longer the receiver. It was bought in on foreclosure
by Mesers. Morton, Bliss & Co." "What are they going to
do with it 1" "They don't know, and there is nobody
who can fell them. It is the buggest of white elephants.
"And how about politics 1" "Don't know. I'm out of that, too."

## THEATRICAL MISCELLANY.

Miss Mary Anderson has established her esidence in London at New Burlington House. Kate Claxton will give her first performance

of "The Sea of Ice." at the Walnut Street Pleatre, Pail-aceiphia, on September 10.

Miss Ada Cavendish has recently been very Mr. Mark Quinton, late of Drury Lane, has a ccompanied bor, as leading man.

Miss Mary Anderson will begin her London engagement September 3, as Parthenia, in "Ingomar."
The scenery has been painted by Mr. Ryan, and the dresses have been made by Mme. Auguste, from designs by Mr. Lewis Wingfield.

Mr. Leon J. Vincent has been engaged by

Mr. Strakosch for the post of stage manager at the Twenty-third Street Theatre. A tanoungaly competent meants thus placed in a position which he is entirely qualified to fill with credit. Talma's essay on "The Actor's Art," with

Talma's essay on "The Actor's Art, a preface by Renry Irving, lately published in London, a preface by Renry Irving, lately published in London, has been reprinted here, in a neat pamphlet of twenty has been reprinted here, in a neat pamphlet of twenty pages, by Mesare, Roorbank & Co., No. 9 Murray-at, tais pages, by Mesare, Roorbank & Co., No. 9 Murray-at, tais pages, by Mesare, Roorbank & Ro city. The essay contains forcible, suggestive and fell-citous ideas, which, however, are set down without definite order or arrangement. Nevertheless no persot can read it without beneat, since it helps to define to the mind of the reader precisely what acting is, and precisely what are the objects it pursues. Its views as relative rank of the comedian, in comparison with that of the tragic actor, are open to question. Mr. Irving's of the tragic actor, are open to question. Mr. Irving's capital preface has already been discussed in this journal. Among Taima's thoughts are the following: "The actor, putting himself faithfully in the place of the personage he represents, should perfect the idee of the author, of whom he is the interpretor." "Every actor ought to be his own tutor." "Genius is not sequired." "Actors ought, at all times, to take Nature for a model."

"The great movements of the soul sievate man to an ideal nature, in whatever rank fate may have placed him." "A continual explosion fatures without appealing; only when it is rere and unexpected can it astonial and move." "Actio "e language in anothes form," The nator must have the art of this sing before he appears, and by introducing pauses he appears to med-